

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Operations of the Marine Brigade.

CAPTURE OF VALUABLE DOCUMENTS.

SERIOUS STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Guerrilla Operations in Arkansas.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF MARMADUKE.

THE MEMPHIS BULLETIN OF THE 12TH GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE MARINE BRIGADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI, WHICH AT PRESENT IS UNDER THE COMMAND OF COL. CURRY.

Three Rebel Mails Have Recently Been Captured. The First Exclusively from Texas, Brought for Richmond, and Contained Valuable Information. The Last Was from Richmond, and Contained Very Important Letters.

One of the latter, from Jeff. Davis in reply to certain queries asking his opinion as to the propriety and expediency of empowering hands to destroy steamboats, was seen to objection to the plan, and constructs an act of the Rebel Congress to authorize the formation of boats for such purposes.

The brigade has been quite active lately, and has kept the enemy at a respectful distance from the river. A party is now in pursuit of Montgomery's guerrillas, who recently burned the steamboat Allen Collier, with nearly complete success.

Col. Curry has captured almost a million and a half in Confederate money and 50 prisoners during the past month. The brigade pays its own way, cuts its own wood, and forages on its own account in the enemy's country.

Gen. John A. Ellet, who has been North some time past, will resume command of the brigade under circumstances which appear the best possible results.

The steamer Glasgow, from Memphis, 12th, brings painful intelligence of the burning of the steamer Sunbyside, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning opposite Island No. 16, 26 miles below New-Madrid. She had a large passenger list and a heavy freight on board.

Among the latter were 1,280 bales of cotton, which with the boat was totally destroyed. The boat caught fire from sparks from her chimney, which ignited the cotton. She was run ashore and her engines were kept working to hold her to the bank. The exit from the boat being insufficient, many of her passengers were obliged to jump overboard, several of whom were drowned.

The scene is described as most terrible. Of 13 female passengers only four escaped, and of eight children six were lost. About thirty passengers in all were drowned or burned.

Among the latter were Mr. Boyd and his wife and child, the sister and wife of Major Boswell, an Army Surgeon, name unknown; Mrs. Van Buren and her daughter Mattie of Detroit; Mrs. Blake, Mr. George Cox and child, Mrs. Crosswell and two children, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Strong, John Powers, fireman, and four dead hands, names unknown; and a negro woman belonging to Major Elliott.

The boat's looks and the money on board were lost. The Glasgow brought the survivors here, most of whom had everything they possessed.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 11, via Cairo, Nov. 13, 1863.

The few pickets stationed across the river for the protection of the planters coming to this city with cotton from the interior of Arkansas, were driven in this morning by 50 or 60 guerrillas. These did not get away without capturing some of the cotton.

I learned from a friend who came this morning from the Union Depot Station, about 12 miles from here, on the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, that a force of Confederate cavalry belonging to Richardson's command, under Col. Tom. Lockwood, were scouring the country and capturing every man who could be of the slightest value in any way, shape, or manner, to the Confederacy. It matters not in what way they are, they are all picked up. Among those conscripted yesterday was Mr. H. L. Brady, formerly one of the editors of the Memphis Daily Argus.

A rumor was prevalent in Memphis that Marmaduke had been captured twenty-two miles from Marshall, Texas, by a squad of Union cavalry, who were out on scouting duty. Three of his staff were with him; one ran the gambrel and escaped, after being shot in the sword arm. There is doubt expressed as to the truth of the report. I give it for what it is worth.

The crew of the Allen Collier, which was burned by guerrillas at Whitworth's Landing, with the gentleman who chartered her, arrived here this morning, on the little steamer Saline. They confirm the particulars as I dispatched them yesterday. These gentlemen and the crew were all liberated; but the captain of the gunboat was carried off by the guerrillas.

Bands of guerrillas still infest Eastern Arkansas. Captain Jim McGhee and Burton, commanding about 100 men, are operating between the St. Francis and Mississippi rivers. Col. McClure, commanding the conscripts for Eastern Arkansas, has his headquarters in Pointe County, between the White and St. Francis rivers. He has some 500 men in camp.

Cotton, coming in fairly freely, was advanced slightly, ranging to-day, according to quality, at from 50 to 75 cents. Shipments heavy.

The river is stationary, with plenty of water from Cairo down. The weather is exceedingly fine.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Safe Arrival of the Banks Expedition—Fort Brown Evacuated by the Rebels—Our Army at Brazos.

By the arrivals from New-Orleans, we learn that the expedition to the Rio Grande, under Gen. Banks and Dana, which is intended to effect the double purpose of crushing treason in Texas, and watching the developments of Mexican affairs, had safely arrived after experiencing severe weather, during which the light-draft steamer Union and two schooners were lost, and some damage inflicted upon the fleet. No lives were lost, however.

Two Rebel deserters were picked up who had been at sea in a small boat 40 miles off Pass Cavallo. They said that an attack on Sabine Pass was expected. As the fleet arrived at night off the coast of Texas, our men could see Rebel signal-fires burst forth at every point in sight.

On Sunday, the 31st ult., the Elie Grande was in sight, and the fleet headed for Brazos Santiago Bar. The harbor was entered, and the troops commenced disembarking on Brazos Island. The inhabitants fled, and no resistance was offered to the occupation of the Pass.

On Tuesday the 3d inst. the whole expedition arrived, and the gunboats Monongahela and Onwaco, and a transport with troops, were sent as a reconnaissance to the mouth of the Rio Grande to land a foreign Legion there. Four of the ships' boats captured on crossing the bar, and seven soldiers and two sailors were drowned.

On Wednesday, the 4th, official news was received at Brazos that the Rebels had evacuated Fort Brown, previously burning the Government buildings, and that the above reconnaissance had been extended to Brownsville, which 60 Rebel cavalry had entered and were setting fire to. Fighting was going on in the streets between the inhabitants and the Rebels, and the 15th Maine were marching on the town when the steamer left.

From the West.

Cairo, Monday, Nov. 16, 1863.

The Little Rock Democrat of the 3d inst.

New-World

Vol. XXIII. No. 7,058. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT PROPOSAL—GENERAL OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1863.

The following changes and appointments are announced as having been made by the President of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the act for enrolling and enlisting into the national forces, &c., approved March 3, 1863.

NEW-YORK: Dr. Hollis H. Cabbuck, surgeon, XXVIIIth Dist., vice Grace dismissed. Samuel G. Acton, Commissioner, Vth District, vice Baldwin deceased. Theodore D. Brown, Provost Marshal Vth District, vice Farr, revoked. Robert Edwards, Commissioner, Vth District, vice Lamont, revoked. Dr. Alfred L. Lewis, Surgeon, Vth District, vice Powell, revoked.

ILLINOIS: Dr. Robert Bell, surgeon 11th District, vice Hall, resigned. Dr. Samuel McClure, surgeon 11th District, vice Payne, resigned.

KANSAS: A. J. Shannon, Provost Marshal Southern District, vice Banks, revoked; F. B. Baker, Commissioner Southern District, vice Shannon, promoted.

MISSOURI: James Brindley, Commissioner, 3d District, vice Bingham, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA: Dr. James S. Debevoise, surgeon, 1st District, vice Moxley, revoked.

OHIO: Montgomery F. Aiton, Commissioner, 11th District, resigned.

INDIANA: Wm. S. Hinge, Commissioner, Vth District, vice Kig, resigned.

MASSACHUSETTS: Dr. Fred. H. Hooper, Surgeon, 1st District, vice Foster Hooper, resigned.

MICHIGAN: Michael M. McCann, Fifth District, Provost Marshal, vice Walker, removed; Henry C. Miller, Commissioner, Fifth District, vice Draper, revoked; Dr. Isaac Paulson, Surgeon, Sixth District, vice Galbreath, revoked.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 16, 1863.

FEAT BY GUERRILLAS.

A party of guerrillas crossed the Potomac at Young's Island on Friday last, capturing two men of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry who were patrolling near Edwards's Ferry. They also took the mules from a canal boat, and such articles as they most needed. A detachment of Scott's Ninth Hired were sent in pursuit, but could not overtake the robbers.

INFILTRATED RIFLES LANDED AT BROWNVILLE.

Government has received information through our Consul at Monterey that a few days before the capture of Brownville by Gen. Banks a large cargo of Enfield rifles, enough to equip all the militia in the State, was landed there.

SUPPLIES FOR UNION PRISONERS IN REBEL DUNGEONS.

Having been given by the Rebels authorities that any commissary or provisions sent by the Government, or the Sanitary Commission, would be forwarded and distributed to the Union prisoners confined at Richmond, Belle Isle and other places, the Government, in addition to the experimental shipment already notified, has sent forward 24,000 rations and 5,000 canteens of clothing, underclothing, overcoats and blankets. The Sanitary Commission have also sent forward large supplies of underclothing, coffee, condensed milk, canned meats, tamarinds, soft crackers and other articles for the comfort of the sick, and the feeding and clothing of the starved prisoners. Permission has also been obtained for an agent of the Commission to accompany the articles forwarded and attend to their distribution. Careful inspection of the condition of the Rebel prisoners at Point Lookout has been made by the Sanitary Commission, and the statements of our own released prisoners have also been taken. The comparison of these two reports affords abundant evidence of the barbarity which has characterized the treatment of the Union prisoners. The Rebels at Point Lookout are far better clothed and fed by our Government than the soldiers of the Southern Army while in the ranks. Our officers and soldiers who have returned from Richmond are, on the other hand, unanimous in their declarations that they will never again be taken prisoners. Letters acknowledging the receipt and distribution of the experimental shipments have been received from Gen. Neal Dow and others, who express in the warmest terms the joy and gratitude of the officers and soldiers. Many were still unprovided, but those most needy had been cared for.

TAX COMMISSIONER FOR FLORIDA.

Commissioner Sammis, one of the three direct Tax Commissioners for Florida, has resigned, and Wm. Altop has been commissioned in his place.

RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts at the Internal Revenue Bureau last week were \$1,125,000.

COMMONWEALTH WM. D. PORTER.

This officer has been ordered before the Naval Retiring Board, which, after a recess, has again convened. Commodore Porter is a brother of David Porter on the Mississippi, and also saw some important service himself in that quarter. He some time since designed a plan of a new iron-clad vessel of war, which, however, was not adopted by the Government.

NAVAL TROOP SHIPS.

It is probable that henceforward U. S. Naval troop ships or transports will have much larger crews than usual. It appears that when the U. S. steamer Newburn was on her way to your city with a large number of Rebel prisoners—some 150—on board, a plot was discovered to take the Government vessel from the officers and men, as there were less than 50 of the latter. The 150 Rebels could have easily effected their design had it not been for the ingenuity of a naval officer, who, disguised as a sailor, discovered the designs of the murderers in time. As it was, the men were put in irons.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT NEAR STEVENSON.

The quiet of the past week along the Rapidan was broken yesterday morning by heavy cannonading in the direction of Stevenson, which lasted till 10 o'clock, near which place Gen. Canby's Cavalry had a fight with the Rebel Cavalry, the particulars or result of which have not yet been received here. Gen. Meade has returned to the Army.

THE REMOVAL OF W. W. EDWARDS OF MISSOURI.

The removal of W. W. Edwards from the office of U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, and the appointment of J. N. Grover in his place, have already been announced. The reasons which led to the removal of Mr. Edwards, who was one of the Radical delegation from his State, which recently waited upon the President, are embraced in the following letter from the Attorney General:

WASHINGTON, City, Nov. 3, 1863.

W. W. EDWARDS, Esq., St. Charles.

SIR: Your recent active participation in political enterprises hostile to the known policy of the Executive Government of both the Nation and State rendered it unfit, in my opinion, for you to continue to

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Bombardment at Charleston.

OPERATIONS BEFORE CHATTANOOGA.

CHANGE IN THE POSITION OF OUR FORCES.

The Defeat of the Rebels on the Rappahannock.

A REBEL REVIEW OF THE WAR.

PORTSMOUTH MONROE, Monday, Nov. 16, 1863.

The Richmond Whig of November 14 contains the following:

"CHARLESTON, Nov. 12.—The enemy kept up a moderate fire on Sumter all day, from their mortar batteries and two monitors.

One monitor and a wooden gunboat moved up to Sullivan's Island at noon and shelled the batteries one hour.

"CHARLESTON, Nov. 13.—The firing of the enemy from their mortar and rifle pieces averaged two per minute all last night, and is increasing and still going on this morning. The casualties last night were two killed and one wounded.

"ATLANTA, Nov. 13.—The firing between our batteries and the enemy continues briskly. The enemy has made a movement from right to left, either with a view of diversion in order to attack Lookout, or to send troops to Barnwell.

The Richmond Whig has the following:

"Gen. Imboden is in Allegany County, co-operating with Gen. Echols. The account of his having a fight and being wounded is doubtless premature.

The Yankee under Averill, has advanced to Covington, Allegany County.

A TREMENDOUS BLOW.

From The Examiner of November 8.

Sunday, at all times little in rumors, was particularly so on yesterday. But we fear that the rumors of yesterday are too true, and unfortunately, too disagreeably true. It was reported that Gen. Hays, with 10,000 men, had been defeated near Lexington, Virginia; but more than defeat, a shameful, unmitigated disaster, was permitted to befall our arms in the boasted army of Northern Virginia. Two whole brigades of the army of Northern Virginia were captured on Saturday, and the rest were not able to give any other particulars. The rumor of this disaster comes to us from a source that demands our credence, and its serious and shameful character requires that all publicity should be given to it.

The rumor on the street was to the following effect: we hope it may be no worse than the following, but we fear it is: Passengers by the train from Fredericksburg yesterday evening, stated that a large force of the army of Northern Virginia, under General Lee, had been defeated near Lexington, Virginia, on Saturday evening, at Kelley's Ford, drove in the Confederate pickets stationed there, and captured a few prisoners. At last we have a hint of the disaster which befell the army of Northern Virginia on Saturday evening. The Confederates, it is said, were victorious, and the army of Northern Virginia was driven back to the Rappahannock. The Confederates, it is said, were victorious, and the army of Northern Virginia was driven back to the Rappahannock.

So absorbing is the interest aroused by each of the great battles and prominent incidents of the war that we are prone to look only at distinct facts; and consequently, our opinions of the progress of the campaign are often based on isolated facts, and not on the whole. Each event is calculated separately to inspire.

A more extended examination of the results of military operations will not be found uninteresting or unprofitable, and will enable us better to appreciate the situation of the war, as well as to form a fairer judgment of the services of those interested with the direction of affairs. Such a review will, we think, afford just reason to believe that the blood and treasure that have been expended, and that are being expended, have not been in vain, and justify the hope that we approach a successful issue of the struggle. We trust that what we shall say (and we shall endeavor to confine ourselves to undisputed facts, and avoid all matters of mere opinion) will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts.

So absorbing is the interest aroused by each of the great battles and prominent incidents of the war that we are prone to look only at distinct facts; and consequently, our opinions of the progress of the campaign are often based on isolated facts, and not on the whole. Each event is calculated separately to inspire.

A more extended examination of the results of military operations will not be found uninteresting or unprofitable, and will enable us better to appreciate the situation of the war, as well as to form a fairer judgment of the services of those interested with the direction of affairs. Such a review will, we think, afford just reason to believe that the blood and treasure that have been expended, and that are being expended, have not been in vain, and justify the hope that we approach a successful issue of the struggle. We trust that what we shall say (and we shall endeavor to confine ourselves to undisputed facts, and avoid all matters of mere opinion) will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts.

So absorbing is the interest aroused by each of the great battles and prominent incidents of the war that we are prone to look only at distinct facts; and consequently, our opinions of the progress of the campaign are often based on isolated facts, and not on the whole. Each event is calculated separately to inspire.

A more extended examination of the results of military operations will not be found uninteresting or unprofitable, and will enable us better to appreciate the situation of the war, as well as to form a fairer judgment of the services of those interested with the direction of affairs. Such a review will, we think, afford just reason to believe that the blood and treasure that have been expended, and that are being expended, have not been in vain, and justify the hope that we approach a successful issue of the struggle. We trust that what we shall say (and we shall endeavor to confine ourselves to undisputed facts, and avoid all matters of mere opinion) will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts.

So absorbing is the interest aroused by each of the great battles and prominent incidents of the war that we are prone to look only at distinct facts; and consequently, our opinions of the progress of the campaign are often based on isolated facts, and not on the whole. Each event is calculated separately to inspire.

A more extended examination of the results of military operations will not be found uninteresting or unprofitable, and will enable us better to appreciate the situation of the war, as well as to form a fairer judgment of the services of those interested with the direction of affairs. Such a review will, we think, afford just reason to believe that the blood and treasure that have been expended, and that are being expended, have not been in vain, and justify the hope that we approach a successful issue of the struggle. We trust that what we shall say (and we shall endeavor to confine ourselves to undisputed facts, and avoid all matters of mere opinion) will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts.

So absorbing is the interest aroused by each of the great battles and prominent incidents of the war that we are prone to look only at distinct facts; and consequently, our opinions of the progress of the campaign are often based on isolated facts, and not on the whole. Each event is calculated separately to inspire.

A more extended examination of the results of military operations will not be found uninteresting or unprofitable, and will enable us better to appreciate the situation of the war, as well as to form a fairer judgment of the services of those interested with the direction of affairs. Such a review will, we think, afford just reason to believe that the blood and treasure that have been expended, and that are being expended, have not been in vain, and justify the hope that we approach a successful issue of the struggle. We trust that what we shall say (and we shall endeavor to confine ourselves to undisputed facts, and avoid all matters of mere opinion) will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts.

So absorbing is the interest aroused by each of the great battles and prominent incidents of the war that we are prone to look only at distinct facts; and consequently, our opinions of the progress of the campaign are often based on isolated facts, and not on the whole. Each event is calculated separately to inspire.

A more extended examination of the results of military operations will not be found uninteresting or unprofitable, and will enable us better to appreciate the situation of the war, as well as to form a fairer judgment of the services of those interested with the direction of affairs. Such a review will, we think, afford just reason to believe that the blood and treasure that have been expended, and that are being expended, have not been in vain, and justify the hope that we approach a successful issue of the struggle. We trust that what we shall say (and we shall endeavor to confine ourselves to undisputed facts, and avoid all matters of mere opinion) will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts.

So absorbing is the interest aroused by each of the great battles and prominent incidents of the war that we are prone to look only at distinct facts; and consequently, our opinions of the progress of the campaign are often based on isolated facts, and not on the whole. Each event is calculated separately to inspire.

A more extended examination of the results of military operations will not be found uninteresting or unprofitable, and will enable us better to appreciate the situation of the war, as well as to form a fairer judgment of the services of those interested with the direction of affairs. Such a review will, we think, afford just reason to believe that the blood and treasure that have been expended, and that are being expended, have not been in vain, and justify the hope that we approach a successful issue of the struggle. We trust that what we shall say (and we shall endeavor to confine ourselves to undisputed facts, and avoid all matters of mere opinion) will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts.

So absorbing is the interest aroused by each of the great battles and prominent incidents of the war that we are prone to look only at distinct facts; and consequently, our opinions of the progress of the campaign are often based on isolated facts, and not on the whole. Each event is calculated separately to inspire.

A more extended examination of the results of military operations will not be found uninteresting or unprofitable, and will enable us better to appreciate the situation of the war, as well as to form a fairer judgment of the services of those interested with the direction of affairs. Such a review will, we think, afford just reason to believe that the blood and treasure that have been expended, and that are being expended, have not been in vain, and justify the hope that we approach a successful issue of the struggle. We trust that what we shall say (and we shall endeavor to confine ourselves to undisputed facts, and avoid all matters of mere opinion) will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts.

So absorbing is the interest aroused by each of the great battles and prominent incidents of the war that we are prone to look only at distinct facts; and consequently, our opinions of the progress of the campaign are often based on isolated facts, and not on the whole. Each event is calculated separately to inspire.

A more extended examination of the results of military operations will not be found uninteresting or unprofitable, and will enable us better to appreciate the situation of the war, as well as to form a fairer judgment of the services of those interested with the direction of affairs. Such a review will, we think, afford just reason to believe that the blood and treasure that have been expended, and that are being expended, have not been in vain, and justify the hope that we approach a successful issue of the struggle. We trust that what we shall say (and we shall endeavor to confine ourselves to undisputed facts, and avoid all matters of mere opinion) will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts.

So absorbing is the interest aroused by each of the great battles and prominent incidents of the war that we are prone to look only at distinct facts; and consequently, our opinions of the progress of the campaign are often based on isolated facts, and not on the whole. Each event is calculated separately to inspire.

A more extended examination of the results of military operations will not be found uninteresting or unprofitable, and will enable us better to appreciate the situation of the war, as well as to form a fairer judgment of the services of those interested with the direction of affairs. Such a review will, we think, afford just reason to believe that the blood and treasure that have been expended, and that are being expended, have not been in vain, and justify the hope that we approach a successful issue of the struggle. We trust that what we shall say (and we shall endeavor to confine ourselves to undisputed facts, and avoid all matters of mere opinion) will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts.

So absorbing is the interest aroused by each of the great battles and prominent incidents of the war that we are prone to look only at distinct facts; and consequently, our opinions of the progress of the campaign are often based on isolated facts, and not on the whole. Each event is calculated separately to inspire.

A more extended examination of the results of military operations will not be found uninteresting or unprofitable, and will enable us better to appreciate the situation of the war, as well as to form a fairer judgment of the services of those interested with the direction of affairs. Such a review will, we think, afford just reason to believe that the blood and treasure that have been expended, and that are being expended, have not been in vain, and justify the hope that we approach a successful issue of the struggle. We trust that what we shall say (and we shall endeavor to confine ourselves to undisputed facts, and avoid all matters of mere opinion) will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts.

So absorbing is the interest aroused by each of the great battles and prominent incidents of the war that we are prone to look only at distinct facts; and consequently, our opinions of the progress of the campaign are often based on isolated facts, and not on the whole. Each event is calculated separately to inspire.

A more extended examination of the results of military operations will not be found uninteresting or unprofitable, and will enable us better to appreciate the situation of the war, as well as to form a fairer judgment of the services of those interested with the direction of affairs. Such a review will, we think, afford just reason to believe that the blood and treasure that have been expended, and that are being expended, have not been in vain, and justify the hope that we approach a successful issue of the struggle. We trust that what we shall say (and we shall endeavor to confine ourselves to undisputed facts, and avoid all matters of mere opinion) will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts, and will be found to be in accordance with the facts.

So absorbing is the interest aroused by each of the great battles and prominent incidents of the war that we are prone to look only at distinct facts; and consequently, our opinions of the progress of the campaign are often based on isolated facts, and not on the whole. Each event is calculated separately to inspire.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Bombardment at Charleston.

OPERATIONS BEFORE CHATTANOOGA.

CHANGE IN THE POSITION OF OUR FORCES.

The Defeat of the Rebels on the Rappahannock.

A REBEL REVIEW OF THE WAR.

PORTSMOUTH MONROE, Monday, Nov. 16, 1863.

The Richmond Whig of November 14 contains the following:

"CHARLESTON, Nov. 12.—The enemy kept up a moderate fire on Sumter all day, from their mortar batteries and two monitors.

One monitor and a wooden gunboat moved up to Sullivan's Island at noon and shelled the batteries one hour.

"CHARLESTON, Nov. 13.—The firing of the enemy from their mortar and rifle pieces averaged two per minute all last night, and is increasing and still going on this morning. The casualties last night were two killed and one wounded.

"ATLANTA, Nov. 13.—The firing between our batteries and the enemy continues briskly. The enemy has made a movement from right to left, either with a view of diversion in order to attack Lookout, or to send troops to Barnwell.

The Richmond Whig has the following:

"Gen. Imboden is in Allegany County, co-operating with Gen. Echols. The account of his having a fight and being wounded is doubtless premature.

The Yankee under Averill, has advanced to Covington, Allegany County.

A TREMENDOUS BLOW.

From The Examiner of November 8.

Sunday, at all times little in rumors, was particularly so on yesterday. But we fear that the rumors of yesterday are too true, and unfortunately, too disagreeably true. It was reported that Gen. Hays, with 10,000 men, had been defeated near Lexington, Virginia; but more than defeat, a shameful, unmitigated disaster, was permitted to befall our arms in the boasted army of Northern Virginia. Two whole brigades of the army of Northern Virginia were captured on Saturday, and the rest were not able to give any other particulars. The rumor of this disaster comes to us from a source that demands our credence, and its serious and shameful character requires that all publicity should be given to it.